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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6
DISTRICT OF NEVADA
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9 ANDREW CLAUDIO, NATHAN
KIMENKER, and DAVID GILTZ,
10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.
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13 TMX FINANCE LLC; TMX FINANCE OF
NEVADA, LLC; TITLE MAX OF NEVADA,
14 INC.; TITLE MAX OF GEORGIA, INC.,
Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-620-JAD-VCF

Order re: Motion to Dismiss [#15]

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16 This is a wage-and-hour action by general managers of Title Max alleging violations of the
17 Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) and Nevada’s employment laws and seeking a declaratory
18 judgment. Doc. 1-1. Defendant TMX Finance, LLC, acknowledges that it was served with state-
19 court process before it removed the case here in April 2013. Defendants TMX Finance of Nevada,
20 LLC, Title Max of Nevada, Inc., and Title Max of Georgia, Inc. (collectively “the state-process
21 defendants) were served with the summonses issued by the state court after removal. They dispute
22 the validity of that service under 28 U.S.C. § 1448 and ask the court to quash it. Along with TMX
23 Finance, LLC, all defendants except Title Max of Nevada, Inc. challenge this court’s exercise of
24 personal jurisdiction over them and alternatively move to dismiss the case under FRCP 12(b)(2). All
25 defendants also challenge the legal basis for the state-law claims and the sufficiency of the
26 declaratory-relief claim and move to dismiss all of those claims under FRCP 12(b)(6).

27 I find that service on the state-process defendants is defective and quash those state-court-

1 issued summonses served after removal, and I find good cause under FRCP 4(m) to give plaintiffs 30
2 days to effectuate proper federal service on these defendants. I grant plaintiffs 30 days in which to
3 conduct personal-jurisdiction discovery as to TMX Finance, LLC. Although I reserve decision on
4 TMX Finance, LLC's jurisdictional challenge until after further briefing, I deny all other aspects of
5 defendants' motion to dismiss (Doc. 15) as premature in light of this order.

Discussion

A. The State-process Defendants' Motion to Quash

The parties agree that only TMX Finance, LLC was served with state-court-issued process before this case was removed from state court; all remaining defendants were served with state-court-issued process after removal. 28 U.S.C. § 1448 provides that, in all removed cases “in which any one or more of the defendants has not been served with process or in which the service has not been perfected prior to removal, or in which process served proves to be defective, such process or service may be completed or new process issued in the same manner as in cases originally filed in such district court.” The Ninth Circuit explained the application and effect of this rule in *Beecher v. Wallace*, clarifying that when a defendant “has not been served at all with state process prior to removal . . . the state court never acquires jurisdiction over him,” and “the federal court cannot ‘complete’ the state process by permitting it to be served after removal; rather the federal court must issue new process pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The state court process becomes null and void on the date the action is removed to the federal court.” 381 F.2d 372, 373 (1967). Thus, the yet unserved state-court-issued summonses became null and void upon TMX Finance, LLC’s removal, and plaintiffs were required to have new summonses issued by this court. The net effect of plaintiffs’ failure to do so is that no court has acquired jurisdiction over the state-process defendants. Plaintiffs’ post-removal service of the state-court-issued summonses on the state-process defendants is defective and it is quashed. Because I find that I lack jurisdiction over these defendants until service is properly effected, I deny all other aspects of their motion to dismiss (Doc. 15) as premature and without prejudice.

But I do not conclude that dismissal of the action against these defendants is the fair and

1 appropriate remedy for this error. Although plaintiffs should have had the summonses reissued in
2 this court once removal occurred and served these remaining defendants within 120 days of removal,
3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m) permits district courts to extend that service period beyond the
4 120 days for good cause. Defendants pointed out the service error to plaintiffs in their May 10,
5 2013, motion to dismiss.¹ Plaintiffs requested in their May 28, 2013, opposition the opportunity to
6 cure the deficiency.² But for the backlog of cases and pending motions in this district, this dispute
7 over the sufficiency of service may have been resolved well in time for plaintiffs to have the federal
8 summonses issued and served before the 120-day period expired on August 9, 2013. Accordingly, I
9 find good cause to extend the service period to the 30th day following the entry of this order. *See*
10 *Mann v. American Airlines*, 324 F.3d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003) (“A district court may . . . extend
11 time for service retroactively after the 120–day service period has expired.”).

12 | B. Personal Jurisdiction over TMX Finance, LLC

The deficiency in service on the state-process defendants leaves this court with jurisdiction over just one defendant—TMX Finance, LLC. TMX Finance, LLC challenges this court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction over it. Plaintiffs identify significant evidence of minimum contacts that they believe jurisdictional discovery would reveal (e.g., that TMX Finance, LLC was responsible for paying these Nevada employees and soliciting employees within this state) and ask the court to allow limited jurisdictional discovery. I find that the plaintiffs have demonstrated good cause to permit limited jurisdictional discovery. Accordingly, plaintiffs shall have 30 days from the date of this order to complete discovery into TMX Finance, LLC’s contacts with Nevada. Plaintiffs shall file a supplemental opposition to the motion to dismiss by August 28, 2014, addressing *only* the jurisdictional argument and providing the court with properly authenticated evidence³ to support the exercise of personal jurisdiction over TMX Finance, LLC. Defendant TMX shall then have until

¹ Doc. 15 at 8.

² Doc. 18 at 12.

³ Plaintiffs are cautioned that their evidence submission must comply with the authentication requirements explained in *Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764, 773 (9th Cir. 2002).

1 September 8, 2014, to file a responsive brief.⁴ The supplemental briefs are limited to 10 pages each,
2 not including exhibits. The parties shall appear for oral argument on the supplemental issues on
3 September 22, 2014, at 2:30 p.m. **The parties are cautioned that requests for extensions of time,**
4 **enlargements of page limits, or further supplementation will be looked upon with disfavor.** All
5 other aspects of TMX Finance, LLC's motion-to-dismiss arguments are denied as premature and
6 without prejudice.

7 **Order**

8 Accordingly, and for all the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

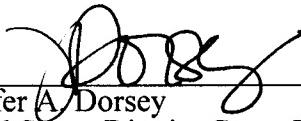
- 9 1. TMX Finance of Nevada, LLC, Title Max of Nevada, Inc., and Title Max of Georgia,
10 Inc.'s motion to quash service of the state-court-issued process (Doc. 15 at 8) is
11 GRANTED; Plaintiffs' post-removal service of the state-court-issued summonses on
12 these defendants is quashed.
- 13 2. All other aspects of TMX Finance of Nevada, LLC, Title Max of Nevada, Inc., and
14 Title Max of Georgia, Inc.'s motion to dismiss (Doc. 15) are denied as premature and
15 without prejudice;
- 16 3. Plaintiffs shall have 30 days from the date of this order to effectuate proper service on
17 TMX Finance of Nevada, LLC, Title Max of Nevada, Inc., and Title Max of Georgia,
18 Inc.; Plaintiffs are strongly cautioned that their failure to effectuate proper service on
19 these defendants within 30 days of this order may result in the dismissal of the claims
20 against these defendants;
- 21 4. Plaintiffs shall have 30 days from the date of this order to complete discovery into
22 TMX Finance, LLC's contacts with Nevada. Plaintiffs shall file a supplemental
23 opposition to the motion to dismiss by August 28, 2014, addressing *only* the
24 jurisdictional argument and providing the court with properly authenticated evidence
25 to support the exercise of personal jurisdiction over TMX Finance, LLC. Defendant

26 ⁴ Plaintiff will not be permitted a reply. I will reserve decision on TMX Finance, LLC's personal
27 jurisdiction challenge (Doc. 15) until after supplemental briefing.

1 TMX shall then have until September 8, 2014, to file a responsive brief. The
2 supplemental briefs are limited to 10 pages each, not including exhibits.

- 3 5. Counsel for plaintiffs and TMX Finance, LLC shall appear for oral argument on the
4 supplemental jurisdictional matters on September 22, 2014, at 2:30 p.m.
5 6. Requests for extensions of these dates, deadlines, or limitations will be disfavored.
6 7. All other aspects of TMX Finance, LLC's motion-to-dismiss arguments are denied as
7 premature and without prejudice.

8 DATED this 14th day of July, 2014.

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11 Jennifer A. Dorsey
12 United States District Court Judge
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